

England Candles and Incense
Before the Bishops.

IS THIS ANOTHER CASE OF "AUSFLUSS DER WEINLAUNE"?

A German-American Editor So Bitterly Assails the
Present Administration of this Country that
His Munich Audience Interferes.

Washington, June 6.—According to a private letter received here from Munich a German-American journalist, Mr. Louis Heller, editor of the *Camden Courier Journal*, on the occasion of a lecture delivered by him in the hall of the Radical-German Union "Odin" at the Bavarian capital, on the German-American, that life and work, etc., most bitterly criticised the present American Administration and the President.

His remarks became at last so violent as to cause the interference of the supervising official, who declared that he would not tolerate any attack on the head of a nation with which Germany entered into such friendly relations as with the United States.

GEN. GOMEZ SHOWS FLIRTING ESCAPE CUBA HER DUTY.

His Farewell Message to Her
People Breathes High
Patriotism.

WORDS OF A PATRIOT.
"I, as one of our last old soldiers, although one of our last old soldiers, and not far from the grave, without passions or ambitions, call on you with the sincerity of a father and urge cessation of the superfluous dissensions and the creations of parties of all kinds which disturb the country and tend to cause anarchy."
—From Farewell Address of General Maximo Gomez.

HAVANA. June 6.—General Maximo Gomez, the former commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, will issue his farewell manifesto to-day. In substance it will say:

"The commission I have been entrusted with is nearly concluded. I have attempted to find a solution of questions concerning the army which I commanded during the bloodiest war known in America. I am now leaving, regretfully, to attend to necessary private business."

"A parting word to the people for whom I have sacrificed thirty years of my life and to my friends in the army just disbanded, which action should have been taken instantly after the removal of the bloody weight of Spain's merciless regime. We came ourselves, but now we no longer want soldiers, but men for the maintenance of peace and order, which are the basis of Cuba's future welfare."

"It is necessary to understand that the nation in this epoch, most difficult and unequalled in history, should avail itself of the opportunity to show it possesses virtues, in spite of the vices used by a colonial government and the harshness of warfare here. We wanted and depended upon foreign intervention to terminate the war. This occurred at the most terrible moment of our contest and resulted in Spain's defeat. But none of us thought of this extraordinary event would be followed by a military occupation of the country by our allies, who treat us as a people incapable of caring for ourselves, and who have reduced us to obedience, to submission and to a tutelage imposed by force of circumstances."

Points Out the Duty of Cubans.
"This cannot be our ultimate fate after the years of struggle, and we should aid every peaceful method in finishing the work of organizing, which the Americans accepted in the protocol, and which is as desirable for them as for ourselves."

"This will prove useless without concord among all the islanders. Therefore it is necessary to forget the past disagreements, to completely unite all elements and to organize a political party, which is needed in any country."

"It is always said that countries have a government which they merit, and Cuba will have that which her heroism entitles her to. Doubtless the Cubans interested in Cuba, with one object, that of obtaining the aspiration of years."

"We must devote ourselves to peaceful labors, with the respect of the world and show that our war was honorable, our peace must be more so."

Honorable Mission of Americans.
"We must make ourselves by our behavior the presence of a strange power in the island and must assist the Americans to complete the honorable mission they have been compelled to assume by force of circumstances. This work was not sought by these rich, powerful nations, but it is now before me. I think doubts and suspicions are unjust. We must form immediately a committee or club to be a nucleus of a government. This will serve Cuban interests and must act as an aid to the intervention."

"I, as one of the last old soldiers, although one of our last old soldiers, and not far from the grave, without passions or ambitions, call on you with the sincerity of a father and urge a cessation of the superfluous dissensions and the creations of parties of all kinds, which disturb the country and tend to cause anarchy. In this country there should not be one man whom we consider a stranger. To-day we no longer have Autonomists or Conservatives, but only Cubans."

"My mission having ended, I will absent myself temporarily, to embrace my family; but I will return shortly to Cuba, which I love as much as my own land."

"My last words to my soldiers are that, as always, where my tent is, the Cubans have a friend."

The farewell manifesto of General Gomez is the principal topic of conversation among Americans and Cubans of all shades of politics.

The Americans, for the most part, consider it an moving and inspiring, and they feel the real views of the old patriot, and also his sincere intention to retire from public life.

His Cuban admirers say the address will rank among the most famous in history. His opponents, especially the members of the former *Union* and *Union*, insist that he has no intention to retire for more than a few weeks, and that his real object is to gain public sympathy. They say also that Colonel Carlos Cespedes, who writes the greater part of what Gomez issues to the public, though in this instance, probably a third was written by Gomez himself.

General Gomez spent the morning at his residence attending to business, and he declined to see visitors this afternoon, giving as an excuse the weakness that followed his recent indisposition.

Canada Resentment at Premier
Laurier's Speech.

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**CABINET SAYS PEACE
MEN MUST COME HOME.**

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Another feature of the discussion of special interest was the President's plans for the campaign during the rainy season. As a result of Aguinaldo's communications it was the opinion of members of the Cabinet that the usefulness of the civil members of the commission had ceased and that the military members should be retained. The commission has been instructed to hold no further communication with Aguinaldo. The members of the Cabinet are willing that the news of this determination be made public officially at this time and consequently deny that the Commission has been instructed to return.

The President is quoted as saying: "I am now satisfied that peace can only be secured by an incessant campaign which will divide the Filipino forces and reduce them in detail."

President McKinley does not believe that Aguinaldo has any assurances of assistance from foreign powers. The State Department has followed closely the movements of the Filipino emissaries at foreign courts and has been instructed to threaten to the Philippine Commissioners. Still his Junta will be closely watched.

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